

**TRANSMITTER FOR AUTOMATICALLY COMMUNICATING
INFORMATION TO A COMMUNICATION DEVICE**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. *08/895,720*
 ~~08/XXX,XXX~~, filed on July 17, 1997, and entitled Transmitter for Accessing Pay-Type
 Telephones, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. *08/825,576*, filed on March 31, 1997, and entitled Transmitter for Accessing Automated
 Financial Transaction Machines. This application further claims the benefit of U.S.
10- provisional patent application Serial No. 60/040,316, filed February 14, 1997, and entitled
 Card Replacement Transceiver For Use With Automatic Teller Machines.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention generally relates to a system for automatic financial
 transaction machines, and more particularly to a transmitter for automatically transmitting
 account or billing information to a communication device.

DISCUSSION OF THE RELATED ART

20 In recent years, there has been a vast proliferation in automatic and automated
 banking and other financial transactions. This advancement has been driven, in large part,
 by the development of more powerful computers and electronic computing devices.

Automatic teller machines embody one such example. However, the list does not end there. As is now well known, many supermarkets employ a financial transaction device. Whether they operate from a banking card, debit card, or a credit card, these devices allow a patron to make a non-cash grocery purchase. Many gas pumps are now equipped with a 5 mechanism, such as a credit card reader, to allow patrons to make non-cash purchases. Similarly, many pay-type telephones accept payment by way of magnetically encoded calling cards.

In a similar fashion, many financial transaction machines work, instead of reading a magnetically encoded card, by requiring a user to manually key into a keypad certain 10 identifying information. For example, when placing a long distance telephone call from a location other than a residence (which billing defaults to the origin of the call), or when placing a long-distance telephone call under circumstances in which it is desired to direct the billing to a specific provider/account, a person typically keys in his or her calling card number. A particular instance may occur when a person places a long distance call from a 15 phone in a hotel. Rather than have the charge billed to the room, which usually includes an expensive surcharge, a person may instead wish to direct the billing to his or her calling card. In this case, the person must generally enter the calling card number manually, by keying in the card number on the telephone keypad.

On ^{the} shortcoming noted in these types of machines or environments relates to 20 convenience and ease of use. For example, when placing a long distance call in the manner described above, unless the caller can recall his or her account number (which is

usually a lengthy concatenation of digits), the person must retrieve his or her calling card from his or her wallet or purse. Another problem relates to caller frustration when a digit is misdialed. Not only must a caller dial in eleven or more digits to place the call, but then must enter a lengthy series of calling card digits. If a digit is misdialed, the person must 5 often start the process again. This problem is further exacerbated when additional digits must be keyed in, in order to access a particular long distance provider.

Therefore, there is a tremendous need and desire to provide an improved mechanism for accessing various automated financial transaction machines.

10 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

Certain objects, advantages and novel features of the invention will be set forth in part in the description that follows and in part will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon examination of the following or may be learned with the practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the 15 instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

To achieve the advantages and novel features, the present invention is generally directed to a system for providing the transmission of user identification (e.g., account/billing information) to a communicating device, such as a telephone. In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the system includes a telephone, and 20 receiving means provided at the telephone for receiving data transmitted via a electromagnetic waves. Although not necessary for the invention, in a preferred the

telephone includes a card reader for receiving and reading magnetically encoded cards. In this embodiment, the receiving means is operatively and electrically connected to the magnetic card reader, so as to allow the system to operate either by access from a remote transmitter or by way of an inserted card. The system of the invention further includes a 5 remote access unit having a memory configured to store user identification data and a low-power transmitter adapted to transmit the user identification data to the receiving means. The remote access unit is manually operated by a transmit button, which, when depressed, causes a controller to retrieve user identification data from the memory and transmit the user identification data from the low-power transmitter.

10 In accordance with the broad aspect of the invention, the system communicates information to a communicating device, such as a telephone. However, the device could more broadly be a computer/modem, an ISDN converter, a cable box, *etc.* For example, a computer user dialing out to a remote, or long distance location, may supply the modem with the calling card number for billing simply by pressing the transmit button. In similar 15 fashion, billing information may be communicated to a cable box. Recent technology developments are expanding the use of cable services, and two-way interactive cable services are rapidly approaching. In such uses, depending upon the application, it may be desirable to transmit billing or account information from a customer premise. A transmitter, constructed in accordance with the invention, may be used ^{to} _A provide this 20 capability.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a method is provided for accessing a telephone. This aspect of the invention comprises the step of depressing a manually-operative transmit button of a remote-access unit to begin the remote access sequence. This sequence begins by retrieving predefined user identification information from an internal memory of the remote access unit, formatting the retrieved user identification information into a predefined signal for transmission, and transmitting a low-power electromagnetic signal including the formatted user identification information. Then, the telephone operates to receive the transmitted electromagnetic signal, and extract the user identification therefrom. Thereafter, the extracted information is used to inform the central office on how to bill the upcoming long distance telephone call.

10 In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the system may transmit the user identification information to a central office and await verification from the central office (which may be returned in the form of a tone or otherwise) that the user identification information specified a valid account. Thereafter, the system would permit the user to place a long distance call.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings incorporated in and forming a part of the specification, illustrate several aspects of the present invention, and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

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FIGS. 1A and 1B are system-level block diagrams, illustrating the principal components of a system constructed in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting the functionality of a transmitter and AFTM constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 3 is a software flowchart illustrating the primary steps in the operation of the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating a data packet or transmission protocol of the illustrated embodiment of the present invention.

10 Reference will now be made in detail to the description of the invention as illustrated in the drawings. While the invention will be described in connection with these drawings, there is no intent to limit it to the embodiment or embodiments disclosed therein. On the contrary, the intent is to cover all alternatives, modifications and equivalents included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Turning now to the drawings, FIGS. 1A shows a system level block diagram of an automatic financial transaction system constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. More specifically, the figure shows an automatic financial transaction 20 machine (AFTM) 10 being remotely accessed by a transmitter 20. The AFTM 10 may be any of a number of devices, including, most commonly, an automated teller machine for

banking. However, the AFTM 10 may further encompass devices such as gas pumps of the type equipped to receive credit cards for charging an otherwise cash transaction. It will be appreciated that other similar devices fall within the scope of the present invention.

For example, FIG. 1B shows a similar diagram that specifically illustrates the 5 present invention, as embodied in a pay-type telephone 11. Although not shown in FIG 1B, a receiver (discussed below) is provided in connection with the telephone 11 (receiver preferably internal) that receives electromagnetic signals for access to the telephone 11. Although the telephone 11 illustrated in FIG. 1B is illustrated as a pay-type telephone, it will be appreciated that the concepts and teachings of the present invention will equally 10 apply to non-pay-type telephones as well. The receiver forms an integral part of the present invention, and will be further discussed below. Hereinafter, unless specifically noted otherwise, general reference to the AFTM 10, will be understood to encompass the various types of equipment, including pay-type telephones, that are contemplated by and encompassed within the teachings of the present invention.

15 Even more broadly, the present invention may be used to transmit information to other types of communication devices, including modems, ISDN converters, cable boxes, *etc.* Indeed, any type of communication device that must place a call or transmit information, and which must transmit account or billing information (such as an account number) may utilize the concepts of the present invention.

20 In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1A, the AFTM 10 includes a display 12, such as a CRT, for providing a visual display to a user. A card receiving slot 14 is also shown.

As is known, the card receiving slot 14 receives a plastic card such as a bank card, credit card, or some other magnetically encoded card for purposes of user identification. In accordance with the broad concepts of the present invention, the card receiving slot 14 may be omitted, as it is not necessary, and indeed is not utilized, in connection with the 5 remote access capability taught and achieved by the present invention. However, in the presently preferred embodiment, the present invention will work in conjunction with a card receiving slot 14 to provide enhanced flexibility, in that such AFTM's 10 would allow access by both remote transmitters 20 of the type disclosed herein, or alternatively, by the traditional manner of inserting a magnetically encoded card. A key pad 16 for inputting 10 information, such as a personal identification number (PIN), transaction amounts, and other information is also illustrated in the drawing.

Finally, the last functional block illustrated in the AFTM 10 of FIG. 1 is receiving unit 18. The receiving unit 18 has been illustrated in dashed lines, since it will typically reside inside the AFTM 10. The receiving unit 18 is adapted to receive a signal 15 transmitted from a remote transmitter 20, interpreting that signal in order to allow a user access to the AFTM 10. Preferably, the receiving block 18 comprises a radio frequency (RF) receiving for receiver electromagnetic waves transmitted from an RF transmitter contained with the remote transmitter unit 20. However, consistent with the concepts and teachings in the present invention, the receiving block 18 may be configured to receive 20 other wavelength electromagnetic signals, including ultrasonic or infrared.

A remote transmitting unit 20 is provided for remote communications with the AFTM 10. While the transmitter 20 will be described in more detail below, it broadly operates to transmit an electromagnetic signal 30 to a receiver located at the AFTM 10, wherein said electromagnetic signal is encoded with user identifying information to allow a 5 user to gain access to the AFTM 10. In this regard, an internal transmission circuit (not shown) is provided within the transmitter 20 to act upon command to transmit the encoded electromagnetic signal 30. A transmit button 22 is provided for the user. As illustrated in the preferred embodiment, the transmitter 20 is quite small and may be conveniently attached, for example, to a key ring for ready and portable use. Indeed, in 10 one embodiment, the single transmitter constructed in accordance with the present invention may serve multiple functions. For example, small transmitters of this type are known for activating and deactivating automobile alarm systems. The transmitter of the present invention may be integrally designed with such an automobile remote to provide the dual functionality of remotely controlling an automobile alarm along with the 15 functionality of remote access to an AFTM 10. In accordance with such an embodiment, a second transmit button 24 would be provided. In this regard, the first transmit button 22 would be operative to, for example, operate the AFTM 10, while the second transmit button 24 would be operative to remotely operate the automobile alarm. It will be appreciated that the frequency, and/or format of the transmit signal 30 transmitted will be 20 different for the different applications. For example, the signal transmitted to AFTM 10

must include account identification information, while only a unique activation sequence need be transmitted to actuate an automobile alarm.

In yet a further embodiment, additional transmit buttons (not shown) may be provided as well. To illustrate, presently people typically carry multiple banking and/or credit cards in their billfolds or purses. In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a transmitting unit 20 may be provided with multiple transmit buttons, wherein a transmit button 22, 24 is uniquely assigned to a different banking and/or credit card. Therefore, if a user has a bank checking account, and credit accounts with other financial institutions for both VISA and MASTERCARD credit cards, then three distinct transmit buttons would be provided for accessing the three different accounts. It should be appreciated that many ATM's presently allow access to a wide number and variety of accounts, including MASTERCARD, VISA, AMERICAN EXPRESS, etc. Such a machine would be constructed in accordance with the invention to recognize the transmissions from each of the different transmit buttons depressed. In accordance with the description provided below, the various user/account information will be different for each account, and therefore, the signal transmitted will be different. Providing a separate transmit button for each of these functions/account simplifies the user interface. A simpler way to envision the transmitter 20 is to recognize that each individual credit/banking card that a user may carry in a billfold or purse would be replaced by an additional transmit button on the transmitter 20.

In use, a user would simply depress a transmit button 22, which would result in the transmitter 20 transmitting an electromagnetic signal 30 to a remote AFTM 10. Preferably, the transmitter 20 is an extremely low power transmitter, so that a user will have to be in close proximity, (e.g., several feet) to the receiver 18 of an AFTM 10 in order to use the transmitter. This would help alleviate problems which may otherwise occur if a user approaching an AFTM 10 is circumvented by a second, more distantly located user who depresses his transmit button. This extremely low-power operation helps to prevent the unlawful interception of the electromagnetic signals. In addition, in an alternative embodiment of the invention, the transmitted signal may be encrypted for further protect against such unlawful interception.

A receiving unit 18 within the AFTM 10 receives and decodes the signal 30. The AFTM 10 then evaluates the received, decoded signal to ensure that it identifies a legitimate user/account. If so, the user may then access the AFTM 10. In the case of an automatic teller machine, or other similar AFTM 10, a user may then be prompted to enter a personal identification number (PIN) into, for example, key pad 16, as an added measure of security. However, in many AFTM's, a user will not need to make any further input. For example, many gas pumps, telephones, and other similar devices are presently automated to receive an inserted credit card and debit the corresponding account according to the amount of gasoline purchased. Presently, there is no need in these devices for a user to manually key in a personal identification number. In similar fashion,

the present invention may be configured to operate automatically and exclusively by the depression of a transmit button on the transmitter 20.

Having now presented an overview of the basic operation of the present invention, reference is made to FIG. 2 which shows a more detailed block diagram of the 5 components contained within the AFTM 10 and remote transmitting unit 20. As previously mentioned, the transmitting unit 20 includes a transmit button 22, which initiates the data transmission. The other primary functional blocks of the transmitter 20 include a memory 42, a data formatter 44, a controller 46, and an RF transmitter 48. It will be appreciated that the functional blocks shown in FIG. 2 are shown for purposes of 10 illustration and facilitating a better understanding of the broad concepts of the present invention. The functional blocks of the illustrated embodiment should not, however, be viewed as specific limitations on the invention. For example, data formatter 44 and controller 46 (discussed below) may be embodied in a single functional unit. Indeed, it is contemplated that the entirety of the circuitry of the transmitter 20 will be contained 15 within a single integrated circuit component.

In keeping with the description of the transmitter 20, the controller 46 lies at the heart of the transmitter 20, and serves to control the overall functionality thereof. In this regard, the controller 46 is responsive to the depression or actuation of transmit button 22 to begin the data transaction and signal transfer. More particularly, when a user depresses 20 the transmit button 22, the controller 46 initiates the data transmission sequence by accessing an internal memory 42, which, among other things, stores user and/or account

identification information. This information is then passed to a data formatter functional block 44 which places the data in an appropriate and predefined format for transmission to the AFTM 10. It is contemplated that the above-described functionality occurs in electronic format. This electronic data is then sent from data formatter 44 to an RF 5 transmitter 48 for conversion from electric to electromagnetic form. As is well known by those skilled in the art, a variety of transducers can perform this functionality adequately. The particular data format, or transmit protocol, will be described in more detail in connection with FIG. 4.

The AFTM 10 receives the transmitted electromagnetic signal 30 at an RF receiver 10 50. This receiver serves to convert the data from electromagnetic format into electrical format (*i.e.*, a digital signal) and passes that data to a data formatter 52. Also illustrated as comprising principal functional components of the AFTM 10 are the magnetic card receiving slot 14, a transducer or magnetic pick-up 54, the display 12, the keyboard 16, a block denoted as Account Info Identification 56, a cloud denoted as miscellaneous 58, and 15 a network link 60.

In a manner that is well known, a magnetically encoded card is inserted into slot 14, wherein the information encoded on the card's magnetic strip is read by transducer or magnetic pick-up 54. The electric signals from this pick-up 54 are then formatted into a suitable, preferably digital, form by data formatter 52. For purposes of simplifying the 20 description, the data formatter 52 (shown as a single block) receives signals from both the transducer 54 and the RF receiver 50. It will, however, be appreciated that the data

formatting function of block 52 may be provided by two separate and distinct formatting units. In this regard, a preferred embodiment of the present invention is contemplated to be a retrofit, or a simple add on, into presently existing financial transaction machines. In such a retrofit system, the functionality of such data formatter 52 would indeed be 5 performed by distinct physical units.

In keeping with the description of the AFTM 10, the information received and formatted by the data formatter 52 is then transmitted to a block denoted as Account Information Identification 56. This functional block serves to verify that the information received, either from the encoded card inserted into slot 14, or the signal received by the 10 RF receiver 50 is valid. To do this, the AFTM 10 will generally access a centralized database (not shown) via a network link 60. It will be appreciated that this account verification functionality is well known in the prior art, and therefore, need not be discussed herein.

Finally, a block 58 denoted as "Misc." is illustrated within the AFTM 10. This 15 functional block 58 performs a variety of functional features which depend, in part, upon the specifics of the machine 10. For example, the block will manage user input and output to and from the display 12 and keypad 16, as well as network 60 management and access. It would further serve to access any database of information that is stored locally at the AFTM 10. This block 58 has been denoted broadly herein as "Misc." because it deals 20 with features and functionality of AFTMs 10 which are not pertinent to an understanding of the present invention, and need not be discussed herein.

Having described the relevant functional aspects and components of the AFTM 10 and transmitting unit 20, reference is now made to FIG. 3, which is a flow chart illustrating the principal operation of a system constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. For clarity, a dashed horizontal line has been drawn 5 near the center of FIG. 3. The functionality denoted in the blocks above the dashed line reflect functions and features which take place within the transmitter unit 20. The blocks depicted below the horizontal line reflect functions and features that take place within the AFTM 10. It is contemplated that each unit of the system will separately operate in a repeating and continuous loop, and the flowchart of FIG. 3 is provided merely for 10 illustration. Upon power-up (denoted as the BEGIN state), the transmitter 20 begins to monitor the transmit button 22 (step 72). For simplicity and illustration, the flow chart of FIG. 3 assumes that the transmitter 20 has only a single transmit button 22. However, as has been previously described, alternative embodiments of the present invention may 15 embody multiple transmit buttons. In these situations, the functional block denoted as step 72 would recognize the depression of any one of the transmit buttons, identify the particular button depressed, and take the appropriate and corresponding actions. Once the transmit button is depressed and the condition denoted in step 72 resolves to the true state, the transmitter unit 20 then operates to retrieve the user and/or account identification information from a memory unit stored on the transmitter 20 (step 74). 20 Thereafter, that data is sent to formatter which formats the data for transmission in accordance with the format, which will be further described in connection with FIG. 4

(step 76). Finally, the transmitter 20 sends the data from the data formatter to an RF transmitter, and transmits the data via electromagnetic waves (step 78). After executing step 78, the functional loop of the transmitter unit 20 will proceed back up to, once again, begin monitoring the transmit button at step 72.

5 As represented by dashed lines, data is transmitted to a receiver unit which is contained at an AFTM 10. Like the transmitter 20, the functionality of the AFTM 10 repeats continuously in an infinite loop. As a first step, the receiver looks to see if data is received either from an RF receiver (step 80) or alternatively from an magnetically encoded card inserted into the card receiving slot of the AFTM 10 (step 82). In the event 10 that a magnetic card is inserted (step 82 resolves to true) the system merely proceeds in a manner that is known in the prior art, and therefore, need not be described therein. If, however, step 80 resolves to true, and the receiver recognizes data transmitted from the RF transmitter, then the system proceeds to step 84 where the data is formatted. Thereafter, and in a manner generally known, the system will check to see if the data 15 received was valid (step 86), and if not, the system may report an error at step 88 and return to the beginning step. Alternatively, if the data received from the RF receiver is determined to be valid, step 86 resolves to true, then the system may optionally prompt the user to enter a PIN number step 90, and then proceed in a manner known in the prior art. As an optional step, step 90 has been illustrated in dashed lines.

20 Referring now to FIG. 4, a data packet, or transmission protocol of a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown. In accordance with the preferred

embodiment, the transmission protocol includes a transmission of approximately 200 bytes from the transmitter for accessing the AFTM 10. The first few bits 92 are synchronization bits that are used to synchronize the receiver with the transmission. By providing such synchronizing bits, the receiver is able to discriminate against unwanted electromagnetic 5 signals.

Following the synchronization bits, are a number of data bytes 94, which transmit the transmitter code, and include track one and track two data. As is known, track one data typically includes a person's name. Track two data, however, typically includes the person's account number and the encoded pin number. Following the data bytes 94 is a 10 function byte 96. This byte includes bits that identifies the transmitted function. For example, whether the function is an AFTM access, a text code, automobile lock, a distress call (in the embodiment discussed below), *etc.* It also includes test bits that are use if the function is a test sequence. This is merely a function provided in connection with the preferred embodiment as a means of testing the transmission.

15 Finally, check bits 98 are provided as a means for the receiver to determine whether the received packet was properly received. Preferable, the check bits 98 are merely a sum of the total of the bits previously transmitted in the packet.

As previously mentioned, in one embodiment, the invention may provide multiple functionality through the utilization of multiple transmit buttons. One button may be for 20 initiating AFTM access, while another button may be for activating an automobile lock/alarm system. Still a further button could be provided in connection with a distress

feature. That is, the button could cause the transmitter to transmit a sequence of bits that indicate a distress call. When such a bit-stream is received by the receiver, the system would transmit an appropriate alert over the network link to a law enforcement agency, a hospital emergency dispatch, *etc.* By including personalized information within the 5 transmission, the responding emergency personnel are better able to respond to the distress signal.

In accordance with the concepts and teachings of the present invention, and as will be appreciated by persons of ordinary skill in the art, the particular data transmitted over the electromagnetic signal may vary. For example, track one and track two data may be 10 transmitted in automated banking machine embodiments, while differing data may be transmitted in pay-type telephone 11 (See FIG. 1B), gas pump, and other embodiments. The data transmitted will necessarily depend upon the information typically encoded on a magnetic strip or otherwise defined by the card or equipment provider.

Consistent with yet a further aspect of the invention, the invention could be 15 employed in connection with a standard (non-pay-type) telephone. For example, a telephone used at a typical customer premise, or in a typical hotel ~~guest~~^{unit} room. A receiver may be housed inside the telephone housing to receive RF or other wireless signal transmissions to effectively place a call. In use, a person may lift the telephone handset a place a call as normal. If the call is a long distance call, and the caller is prompted to enter 20 his or her calling card number, the caller may simply depress the transmit button 22 of the transmitter 20, which then transmits the calling card number and any other appropriate

data (via wireless medium) to the receiver 18 inside the telephone housing.

Advantageously, the saves the caller from having to locate his or her calling card, and key in the information.

In accordance with a similar embodiment, a system utilizing the invention may be 5 configured to allow a person desiring to place a long distance call to first depress the transmit button 22, thereby transmitting the calling card/billing information to the receiver 18 inside the telephone. This information may then be stored in a memory until needed. This action, however, could be utilized to instruct the telephone that the upcoming call is to be billed to a specified account. In use, this would simplify the dialing procedure by 10 allowing a person to depress the transmit button 22, then simply lift the telephone hand set and place a long distance call as normal. Instead of billing, the calling residence (or hotel room, *etc.*), the call would be billed to the specified account. In this way, the system could automatically dial any mandatory prefix of numbers, for example, to access a particular long distance provider.

15 The foregoing description has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Obvious modifications or variations are possible in light of the above teachings. The embodiment or embodiments discussed were chosen and described to provide the best illustration of the principles of the invention and its practical application 20 to thereby enable one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use

contemplated. All such modifications and variations are within the scope of the invention as determined by the appended claims when interpreted in accordance with the breadth to which they are fairly and legally entitled.